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Committee

Interim

Report

1960

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MYSORE BACKWARD CLASSES COMMITTEE

INTERIM REPORT

BANGALORE:
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1960

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S.O.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

(Organisation and Methods).

G.O. No. GAD 7 ORR 60, dated 1st March 1960 (Phalguna 11, Saka Era 1881.)

Backward Classes.

——Classification for purposes of representation in Public Services.

READ—

1. Government Order No. GAD 26 ORR 59, dated the 13th May 1959, specifying the other Backward Classes of citizens who are not adequately represented in the services of the State and fixing the percentage of reservation of appointments in Government service for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

2. Government Order No. GAD 32 ORR 59, dated 18th July 1959, directing the reservation of appointments in Government service for other Backward Classes on the basis of groups of such classes and fixing the percentage of reservation in respect of each group.

3. Government Order No. P & D 64 OBC 58, dated 8th January 1960, constituting a Committee with Dr. Nagan Gowda, M.L.A., as Chairman for the purpose of determining the criteria for the classification of the Backward Classes in the State.

4. Interim Report of the Committee dated 19th February 1960 to enable Government to determine the classes of persons who should receive preference in respect of appointments in Government service.

ORDER NO. GAD 7 ORR 60, DATED BANGALORE, THE 1ST MARCH 1960 (PHALGUNA 11, SAKA ERA 1881).

The Committee in the Interim Report read above has recommended that for the purpose of Article 16(4) of the Constitution, the classification of citizens might be based on castes and their backwardness determined on the basis of the percentage of literacy amongst the members of each caste in relation to the average percentage of literacy

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in the State and also on the basis of percentage of those employed in the Services of the State amongst the members of each caste in relation to the total number of persons employed under the State Government excluding persons in Class IV posts. The Committee has further prepared a list numbered as Statement VIII of classes not sufficiently represented in Government services and having a percentage of literacy below the State average as indicative of their backwardness for the purpose aforesaid. The Committee has also prepared a list (Statement IX) of castes which are found to be as backward as the other Backward Classes mentioned by them in Statement VIII.

2. Government have carefully considered the Interim Report of the Committee ; the other material available and all other circumstances and have come to the conclusion that the basis adopted by the Committee for determining the backwardness of classes as well as their inadequacy of their representation in the Services under the State may be accepted. The Committee has, in preparing Statement VIII, considered the estimated percentage of literacy as in 1951 and classified communities as being above the State average and below the State average. The Committee has also considered the statistics of the strength of the students in Secondary Schools in each community as well as the total strength during 1959-60 and indicated that the communities listed by them as backward communities are backward even when considered with reference to these statistics.

3. Since the Committee has based their conclusions on all the material available at present, Government consider that in order to meet the present situation arising out of the holding up of the recruitment to different classes of services, the classes mentioned in Statements VIII and IX prepared by the Committee and comprised in the Appendix to this Order be considered as Backward Classes not sufficiently represented in the Services of the State for the purpose of Article 16(4) of the Constitution tentatively till the final report of the Committee is received and orders passed thereon.

4. It is accordingly ordered that in addition to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the various communities mentioned in the Appendix to this Order should be considered as other Backward Classes of citizens not adequately represented in the Services under the State for the purpose of Article 16(4) of the Constitution.

5. It is further ordered that for direct recruitment to appointments and posts in the services of the State, reservation for Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be 15 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively; and reservation for the other Backward Classes shall be 25 per cent. The rest of the appointments and posts shall be filled up on the basis of merit and shall be open to all Classes.

6. This Order supersedes the Government Orders, dated 13th May 1959 and 18th July 1959 and all other previous orders on the subject.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

N. S. HIRANNAYYA,
Secretary to Government.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

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GAD 7 ORR 60, DATED 1ST MARCH 1960.

APPENDIX.

1. Agasa, Madivala, Sakala, Dhobi, Parit, Rajak.
2. Bedaru, Nayak (Naik), Boya, Vedan, Bendar, Berad, Valmiki, Talwar, Naickmakkalu, Naikwadi, Palayagar.
3. Gangakula, Besta, Ambiga, Thoreya, Bhoi, Kabbaligar, Siviyar, Kharvi, Kabbera, Kabbili, Bundabestha, Meengar, Mogaveera, Galada-Konkani, Parivar, Bhisti, Pakali, Gangavar, Kahar.
4. Ganiga, Teli, Vanian, Gandla.
5. Idiga, Halepaik, Billava, Malayali-Billavas of South Kanara, Eadiga, Goundla, Kalal, Eliga, Deevars.
6. Kumbara, Kummara, Kumbhar, Kulala, Gatti, Moolya.
7. Kuruba, Kurumban, Dhangar, Kurab, Gorava, Kurumba, Kuruma, Koleri, Kolari, Muniyani, Hegde of Coorg and South Kanara, Kudubi, Halumatha.
8. Meda, Gauriga, Burud, Medari, Earakala, Kaikadi, Medara, Medarlu, Mahendra, Pamlor, Mayadara.
9. Nayinda, Hajam, Bandari, Ambattan, Mangala, Nhavi, Nadig, Kelasi, Parel-Madivala, Nayidaru, Napitha, Navaliga.
10. Thigala, Dharmaraja Kapu, Vannikula, Palli, Yerukala, Mali, Phulmali, Phulari, Hoogar, Bukkitgar, Gaur, Thamboli, Thammali.
11. Uppara, Uppiliyan, Sagar, Beldar, Gavandi, Goundi.
12. Vokkaliga, Hallikar, Kunchatiga, Gowda, Kapu, Kamma, Velama, Reddy, Halakkivokkal, Mannur-Kapu, Tulleru.
13. Yadava, Golla, Adavi Golla, Gowli, Yadav, Gavli, Asthan Golla, Gavaliga, Kannadiar.
14. Devadiga, Moili, Kottari, Budubuduke, Budubudukala, Bhatraju, Gondaliga, Gondali, Gangethinavaru, Jogi, Jogar, Kaniyar, Manigar, Dasari, Pandara, Patkar, Byragi, Dombara, Dommara, Dombari, Garudi, Garudiga, Modikar, Jatti, Katabu, Kolhati, Kolhatgi, Rachevar, Veeramusti, Kalawantula, Koteyar, Sheregar, Male, Vajantri, Balasanthosi, Natuva, Devadasi, Devli, Bandi, Padivar. Siddis of North Kanara.

WD 2147—GPB—1,530—4-3-60

MYSORE BACKWARD CLASSES COMMITTEE

Interim Report

In G.O. No. P & D 64—OBC 58, dated 8th January 1960, Government constituted a Committee consisting of the following members for the purpose of determining the criteria for the classification of Backward Classes in the State :—

Chairman.

1. Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.L.A.

Members.

2. Sri M. S. Patil, B.A., LL.B.
3. Sri K. Puttaswamy, M.L.A.
4. Sri B. Koragappa, B.A., B.L.
5. Sri Ramachandra Rao Junge.
6. Sri F. D. Ghodke.
7. Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, M.L.A.

Secretary.

8. Sri M. B. Shetty, Under Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are—

(1) to suggest the criteria to be adopted in determining which sections of the people in the State should be treated as socially and educationally backward;

(2) to suggest the exact manner in which the criteria thus indicated should be followed to enable the State Government to determine the persons, who should secure such preference, as may be determined by Government, in respect of admissions to technical institutions and appointments to Government services.

The Committee was requested to submit the report as early as possible. It was also requested to submit an Interim Report very early on the question of reservation in Government services for Backward Classes. The Interim Report is to enable the Government to determine quickly the classes of persons who should secure preference, as may be determined by Government, in respect of appointments to Government service.

3. The Committee met six times and discussed the various aspects of the problem with special reference to reservation of representation in Government services for backward classes in the State.

Article 16(4) of the Constitution reads as follows :

> " 16(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

It is clear from this article that the State Government can make suitable provision for reservation of appointments in Government service to backward classes of citizens, who are not adequately represented in the services of the State. It follows that that reservation in Government services can be made only for backward classes of citizens not adequately represented in Government service. The first question to be considered therefore is " who are backward classes of citizens ? "

Article 15(4) of the Constitution refers to " socially and educationally " backward classes of citizens for whom the State Government may make any special provision for advancement. Therefore, the backward classes of citizens referred to in Article 16(4) of the Constitution are evidently those socially and educationally backward classes of citizens referred to in Article 15(4) of the Constitution.

4. *Population.*—Based on the figures of population of various communities in the State as in 1951, furnished by the Census Superintendent, the estimated population of the communities in the State in 1960 has been worked out. Statement I indicates the estimated population of various communities in the State as in 1960 and the percentage of population of each community to the total population of the State.

5. *Social Backwardness.*—It is difficult to lay down the criteria for deciding social backwardness. One suggestion made to the Committee is that so far as Hindus are concerned, of the four Varnas—Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra—Shudras may be considered as socially backward. The Committee, however, was unable to accept this view, because it will be very difficult to justify such a stand at present, especially when the Committee is aware that some sections of the so-called Shudras are socially well advanced to-day. The Committee also examined whether certain sections of the people can be considered as backward on the basis of their traditional occupations. As it is very difficult to evolve a formula for defining the

traditional occupations and the consequent backwardness of the people following those occupations, the Committee could not adopt this criterion also. Another suggestion considered by the Committee is that of classifying certain classes of people as backward on the basis of their income. Even this suggestion did not appeal to the Committee as it is difficult to enforce in practice such a classification. Hence, the Committee, after prolonged discussion, decided that backward classes should be listed only on the basis of their caste or community and their backwardness judged on the basis of the percentage of literacy in the community and their representation in Government service.

6. *Literacy.*—The Committee is of opinion that the social backwardness of any class of people is reflected in their percentage of literacy with reference to the State percentage of literacy. From this view, the Committee proceeded to assess the percentage of literacy of the communities. Even here, the Committee could not get very correct and up-to-date information. In the Census figures of 1941, the percentage of literacy of the communities in the old Mysore State as well as the State percentage of literacy are available. When we come to 1951 Census, however, only the State percentage of literacy is available and not the percentage of literacy of the various communities in the State. The State percentage of literacy for Mysore was 13 per cent according to the 1941 Census and 20.6 per cent according to the 1951 Census. For the purpose of calculation, the Committee has assumed that the literacy of each community in the State has advanced in that ratio *i.e.*, the same ratio as the State percentage of literacy has advanced from 13 per cent to 20.6 per cent from 1941 to 1951. On this basis, the percentages of literacy of the communities in the State were worked out. The Committee is aware that this method of calculating the percentage of literacy of the various communities in the State may not be quite accurate, but in the absence of any other reliable data, the Committee had to make the presumption that percentage of literacy of the various communities in the State has progressed in the same ratio as the State literacy has advanced from 13 per cent in 1941 to 20.6 per cent in 1951.

The Committee has observed that though the percentage literacy for the old Mysore State according to the Census of 1951 is 20.6, when all the integrated areas of the State are taken into consideration, the percentage of literacy for the State for 1951 is 19.2 only. As the percentage of literacy of the several communities is available only for old Mysore in the 1941 Census, the old Mysore figures for 1941 and 1951 have been adopted for the purpose of our calculation. Worked out on this basis, the Committee was able to find out which communities in the State have a percentage of literacy above the State average for 1951 and which of the communities are below the

State average in literacy. Statement IV annexed to the report indicates the names of the communities which had a percentage of literacy above the State average in 1951 and also those whose percentage of literacy was below the State average as in 1951.

We have also taken into consideration the strength of students (communitywise) in Secondary Schools in the State during 1959-60. Though the figures placed before us are not complete, they were sufficient to give an indication of the percentage of students of such community attending Secondary Schools with reference to the total number of students in the Secondary Classes. From the statement furnished by the Education Department, it was observed that the total number of students in the Secondary Schools is 1,60,000 in round figures. This works out to 0.76 per cent of the total population of the State. We have satisfied ourselves that in regard to the communities listed by us as backward communities, the percentage of children attending Secondary Schools is less than 0.76 per cent.

7. *Representation in Government Services.*—In accordance with the directions issued by Government in O.M. No. GAD (S1) 55 SRR 59, dated 31st March 1959, the State Statistician has prepared the Census of Government appointments and employees as on 31st March 1959. From this statement, the percentages of appointments held by the various communities in the State have been worked out. Statement II annexed to this report indicates the percentage of appointments in Government service held by the various communities in the State as on 31st March 1959. Comparing this Statement with the other statement showing the percentage of population of each community to the total population of the State, it has been possible to work out a statement indicating which of the communities in the State are adequately represented in Government service and which are inadequately represented. Column (5) of Statement III indicates this position.

8. *Procedure adopted by the Committee.*—First the Committee prepared a statement indicating the population of each community in the State and the percentage of population of each community to the total population of the State. This is Statement I. Next, a statement showing the percentage of representation of each of the communities in Government service (excluding Class IV appointments) was prepared. This is Statement II. From these two statements, a third statement was prepared indicating the percentage of population and percentage of employment of each community in the State. From this statement the adequacy or inadequacy of representation of each community in Government service was worked out. The last column of Statement III shows which

of the communities are adequately represented in Government services in relation to their population and which are inadequately represented. From this statement, the communities which are adequately represented in Government service were removed.

As regards the communities which are inadequately represented in Government service, it was verified whether they have a percentage of literacy above the State percentage of literacy as in 1951 or below the State percentage. Such of the inadequately represented communities which have a percentage of literacy *above* the State percentage for 1951, were again deleted from the list thus leaving only those communities which are inadequately represented in Government service *and* which have a percentage of literacy below the State average as in 1951. Statements VII and VIII indicate the names of these communities and the sub-communities included among them. From this list, Voddars and Lamanis have been removed as the Committee considers that they should find a place either among the Scheduled Castes or among the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, their population figures were added to the population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Though the "Nayars" are inadequately represented in Government service, the percentage of literacy of this community is not available. However, the members of the Committee consider that the Nayars have a percentage of literacy above the State average and therefore they should not find a place among the communities which have inadequate representation in Government service and whose percentage of literacy is below the average.

The total population of the communities in the State which are inadequately represented in Government service and whose percentage of literacy is below the State average (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) is 74,73,351. The percentage of this population to the total population of the State is 35.34 per cent.

9. The Committee considers that the communities mentioned in Statement VII which are inadequately represented in Government service and which are below the State average in literacy should be considered as the Other Backward Classes in the State for purposes of reservation in Government service. As the percentage of their population in the State is 35.34, the Committee recommends that for purpose of representation in Government service, 36 per cent of the total number of appointments available should be reserved for these Backward Classes which may be called as "Other Backward Classes" in the State (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whose percentage of population to

the total population of the State is about 15 per cent only). Deducting 18 per cent of the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service, 46 per cent of appointments will be available for all communities to be filled by open competition. The Committee, therefore, considers that 46 per cent of the appointments in Government service should be open for all classes of the people in the State including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

10. (1) The information on which the Committee relied for determining the Backward Classes was not readily available in respect of the Bhunt community which is now included under Vokkaligas in the estimated population of castes in Mysore State compiled by the Census Superintendent. The Committee notices that the Bhunt community was included in the Backward Classes in the impugned G.O. No. ED 79 TGL 59, dated 14th May 1959. It is not known what were the reasons which weighed with the Government in including Bhunts among Backward Classes. This community was not included among the Backward Classes in the Madras State before the States Reorganisation. According to the figures available, this community is *not* adequately represented in Government service. The percentage of literacy of this community in 1941 is not known. But, when the State's percentage of literacy in Madras State was 9.3 in 1931, the percentage of literacy among the Bhunts was 15.99. On the principle adopted for calculating literacy among the several communities it can be safely inferred that the percentage of literacy among the Bhunts now is far above the State's percentage of literacy. Therefore, Bhunts may not be treated as a backward class.

(2) The Committee has noticed that some really backward communities do not find a place in the list of Other Backward Classes mentioned in Statement VII. The Committee has, therefore, prepared a list of such backward communities with the information available to them, in the list of Backward Communities issued by Government in G.O. No. ED 79 TGL 59, dated 14th May 1959 and in the Backward Classes Commission Report. The population figure of these backward communities is included in the population figures of non-scheduled Hindu castes mentioned in Statement I. Though the population figures under this group include also some of the forward communities, in the opinion of the Committee, the communities listed in Statement IX are as backward as the other Backward communities listed in Statement VIII. The Committee, therefore, recommends to Government that all the communities

mentioned in Statements VIII and IX may be declared as Other Backward Classes for the purpose of representation in Government services.

(Sd.) R. NAGAN GOWDA,
Chairman.

(Sd.) B. KORAGAPPA,
Member.

(Sd.) RAMACHANDRA RAO JUNGE,
Member.

(Sd.) F. D. GHODKE,
Member.

(Sd.) A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK,
Member.

(Sd.) M. S. PATIL,
Member.

(Sd.) ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ,
Member.

M. B. SHETTY,
Under Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Planning and Development Department,
and Secretary,
Backward Classes Committee.

BANGALORE,
Dated 19th February 1960.

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STATEMENTS AND APPENDIX

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STATEMENT I.

Estimated population by religion and caste of New Mysore State as in 1960.

Caste	*Estimated population 1960*	*Percentage*
Agasa	2,48,777	1.176
Banajiga	3,32,427	1.572
Beda	10,02,074	4.738
Brahmin	9,05,657	4.283
Darzi	64,992	0.307
Devanga	2,21,049	1.045
Gangakula	4,60,313	2.179
Ganiga	90,695	0.429
Idiga	5,28,613	2.396
Kshatriya	78,187	0.369
Kumbara	1,09,103	0.516
Kuruba	14,55,754	6.883
Lingayat	32,93,042	15.572
Mahratta	8,61,724	4.075
Meda	28,318	0.134
Mudali	1,12,208	0.531
Nayinda	1,20,763	0.571
Neygi	1,41,989	0.671
Rajput	43,822	0.207
Satani	36,604	0.173
Thigala	1,52,663	0.722
Uppara	2,20,743	1.044
Vokkaliga	27,44,346	12.977
Vaisya	1,44,750	0.684
Viswakarma	4,82,366	2.281
Yadava	3,10,681	1.469
Lamani	1,78,417	0.844
Waddar	3,59,843	1.702
Nayar	24,609	0.116
Kodaga	56,164	0.265
Other Non-Scheduled Hindu Castes ..	7,03,551	3.327
Total Non-Scheduled Hindus ..	1,55,14,749	73.365
Scheduled Castes	28,15,621	13.314
Scheduled Tribes	87,638	0.414
Muslims	21,19,899	10.024
Christians	4,53,441	2.144
Jains	1,47,548	0.698
Buddhists	1,860	
Sikhs	4,271	
Zoroastrians	1,000	8,424 0.04
Jews	291	
Others (whose religion is not stated) ..	1,092	
Total ..	2,11,47,320	100.000

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the number of persons employed and the percentage of employment to the total number of posts under Government excluding Class IV posts.

Sl. No.	*Caste*	*Number of persons employed excluding Class IV posts*	*Percentage to total number of posts excluding Class IV*	
1	2	3	4	
1	Agasa	344	0.307	
2	Banajiga	1,220	1.089	
3	Beda	176	0.157	
4	Brahmin	25,998	23.213	
5	Darzi	27	0.024	
6	Devanga	975	0.871	
7	Gangakula	164	0.146	
8	Ganiga	407	0.363	
9	Idiga	205	0.183	
10	Kshatriya	1,392	1.243	
11	Kuruba	2,300	2.054	
12	Kumbara	130	0.116	
13	Lingayat	15,860	14.160	
14	Mahratta	224	0.200	
15	Meda	4	0.004	
16	Mudali	682	0.609	
17	Nayinda	Nil	..	
18	Neygi	86	0.077	
19	Rajput	110	0.098	
20	Satani	186	0.166	
21	Thigala	180	0.161	
22	Uppara	330	0.295	
23	Vokkaliga	8,490	7.580	
24	Vaisya	1,033	0.922	
25	Viswakarma	1,379	1.231	
26	Yadava	406	0.363	
27	Lamani	Nil	..	
28	Waddar	Nil	..	
29	Nayar	97	0.087	
30	Kodaga	1,571	1.403	
31	Other Non-Scheduled Hindu Castes	18,985	16.964	
32	Total Non-Scheduled Hindus ..	56,281	50.250	
33	Scheduled Castes	5,529	4.936	
34	Scheduled Tribes	38	0.034	
35	Muslims	14,807	13.221	
36	Christians	5,167	4.613	
37	Jains	485	0.433	
38	Buddhists	17	0.015	
39	Sikhs	76	0.076	0.199
40	Zoroastrians ..	121	0.108	
41	Jews	Not available	..	
42	Others included in item 31 above	..	..	
43	Vacant posts	2,676	2.389	
	Total ..	1,11,877	100.000	

(*N.B.*—Round figure—1,12,000—Calculations are made on this figure.)

STATEMENT III.

Statement showing percentage of population and percentage of employment in Government Service.

Sl. No.	*Caste*	*Percentage of population as in 1960*	*Percentage of employment to total posts excluding Class IV posts*	*Difference between columns 3 and 4*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agasa ..	1.176	0.307	— 0.869
2	Banajiga ..	1.572	1.089	— 0.483
3	Beda ..	4.738	0.157	— 4.581
4	Brahmin ..	4.283	23.213	+18.930
5	Darzi ..	0.307	0.024	— 0.283
6	Devanga ..	1.045	0.871	— 0.174
7	Gangakula ..	2.179	0.146	— 2.033
8	Ganiga ..	0.429	0.363	— 0.066
9	Idiga ..	2.396	0.183	— 2.213
10	Kshatriya ..	0.369	1.243	+ 0.874
11	Kumbara ..	0.516	0.116	— 0.400
12	Kuruba ..	6.883	2.054	— 4.829
13	Lingayat ..	15.572	14.160	— 1.412
14	Maratha ..	4.075	0.200	— 3.875
15	Meda ..	0.134	0.004	— 0.130
16	Mudali ..	0.531	0.609	+ 0.078
17	Nayinda ..	0.571	..	..
18	Neygi ..	0.671	0.077	— 0.594
19	Rajput ..	0.207	0.098	— 0.109
20	Satani ..	0.173	0.166	— 0.007
21	Thigala ..	0.772	0.161	— 0.561
22	Uppara ..	1.044	0.295	— 0.749
23	Vokkaliga ..	12.977	7.580	— 5.397
24	Vaisya ..	0.684	0.922	+ 0.338
25	Viswakarma ..	2.281	1.231	— 1.050
26	Yadava ..	1.469	0.363	— 1.136
27	Lamani ..	0.844	..	..
28	Voddar ..	1.702	..	..
29	Nayar ..	0.116	0.087	— 0.029
30	Kodaga ..	0.265	1.402	+ 1.137
31	Other Non-Scheduled Hindu Castes ..	3.327	16.964	..
32	Total Non-Scheduled Hindus ..	73.365	50.250	—23.115
33	Scheduled Castes ..	13.314	4.936	— 8.378
34	Scheduled Tribes ..	0.414	0.034	— 0.380
35	Muslims ..	10.024	13.221	+ 3.197
36	Christians ..	2.144	4.613	+ 2.469
37	Jains ..	0.698	0.433	— 0.265
38	Buddhists			
39	Sikhs			
40	Zoroastrians			
41	Jews	0.04	0.199	+ 0.159
42	(Others who have not stated their religion included in Item 31).			

STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing estimated percentage of literacy by caste as in 1951.

Sl. No.	*Caste*	*Estimated percentage of literacy*
	Above the State average.	
1	Brahmin	93.8
2	Vaisya	70.7
3	Christians	65.9
4	Mudali	58.8
5	Nagartha	58 0
6	Jains	47.9
7	Rajput	47.9
8	Darzi	47.2
9	Kshatriya	42.0
10	Satani	39.3
11	Muslims	37.2
12	Devanga	31.9
13	Viswakarma	30.6
14	Neygi	30.4
15	Lingayat	29.8
16	Banajiga	29.6
17	Mahratta	29.3
	All Communities	20.6 (Actual)
	Below the State average.	
	..	19.5
	..atiga	17.3
20	Navinda	17.3
21	Hallikar	14.7
22	Vokkaliga	13.3
23	Idiga	10.9
24	Kumbara	10.6
25	Meda	9.5
26	Thigala	8.4
27	Kuruba	8.2
28	Agasa	8.1
29	Gangakula	7.4
30	Beda	7.3
31	Yadava	7.3
32	Uppara	7.3
33	Jogi	4.0
34	Scheduled Castes	4.6
35	Scheduled Tribes	0.2

STATEMENT V.

Statement showing communities which have adequate representation in Government Services.

Sl No.	*Caste*	*Population*		*Percentage of employment to total posts excluding Class IV*
1	Brahmins ..	9,05,657		23.213
2	Kshatriyas ..	78,187		1.245
3	Mudali ..	1,12,208		0.609
4	Vaisya ..	1,44,750		0.922
5	Kodaga ..	56,164		1.402
6	Other Non-Scheduled Hindu Castes	7,03,551		16.964
7	Muslims ..	21,19,899		13.221
8	Christians ..	4,53,441		4.613
9	Buddhists ..	1,860		
10	Sikhs ..	4,271		
11	Zoroastrians ..	1,000	8,424	0.199
12	Jews ..	201		
13	Others (whose religion is not known)	1,092		
	Total ..	45,82,281		62.386

N.B.—Such of the communities which have adequate representation as shown in Column 5 of Statement III are brought on to this statement.

Percentage of population of 45,82,281 of these communities to total population of the State is 21.67 per cent.

STATEMENT VI

Statement showing communities which have inadequate representation in Government Service.

Serial No.	*Caste*	*Population*	*Percentage of employment to total posts excluding Class IV.*
1	Agasa	2,48,777	0.307
2	Banajiga (Balija)	3,32,427	1.089
3	Bedaru	10,02,074	0.157
4	Darzi	64,992	0.024
5	Devanga	2,21,049	0.871
6	Gangakula	4,60,813	0.146
7	Ganiga	90,695	0.363
8	Idiga	5,28,613	0.183
9	Kumbara	1,09,103	0.166
10	Kuruba	14,55,754	2.054
11	Maratha	8,61,724	0.200
12	Meda	28,318	0.004
13	Nayinda	1,20,763	..
14	Neygi	1,41,989	0.077
15	Rajput	43,822	0.098
16	Satani	36,604	0.166
17	Thigala	1,52,668	0.161
18	Uppara	2,20,743	0.295
19	Vokkaliga	27,44,346	7.580
20	Viswakarma	4,82,366	1.231
21	Yadava	3,10,681	0.363
22	Voddar	3,59,843	..
23	Lamani	1,78,417	..
24	Jains	1,47,548	0.433
25	Lingayats	32,93,042	14.160
26	Nayar	24,609	0.087
	Total ..	1,36,61,780	30.165

N.B.—Such of the communities which have inadequate representation as shown in column 5 of Statement III are brought on to this list.

Percentage of population of 1,36,61,780 to total population is 64.60

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing communities which have inadequate representation in services and whose percentage of literacy is below the State average.

Serial No.	*Caste*	*Estimated population in 1960*	*Percentage of employment to total posts excluding Class IV.*
1	Agasa ..	2,48,777	0.307
2	Bedaru ..	10,02,074	0.157
3	Gangakula ..	4,60,813	0.146
4	Ganiga ..	90,695	0.363
5	Idiga ..	5,28,613	0.183
6	Kumbara ..	1,09,103	0.116
7	Kuruba ..	14,55,754	2.054
8	Meda ..	28,318	0.004
9	Nayinda ..	1,20,763	..
10	Thigala ..	1,52,668	0.161
11	Uppara ..	2,20,743	0.295
12	Vokkaliga ..	27,44,346	7.580
13	Yadava ..	3,10,681	0.363
14	Voddar (Waddar) ..	3,59,843	..
15	Lamani ..	1,78,417	..
16	Nayar ..	24,609	0.087
	Total ..	80,36,217	11.816

N.B.—(1) State average of literacy is 20.6 as in 1951. Such of the communities whose percentage of literacy (*vide* Statement IV) is more than the State average are eliminated from Statement VI and this final list of Backward Classes arrived at. The communities in the list are not only inadequately represented in Government services, but also their percentage of literacy is less than the State average for 1951.

(2) Percentage of population to total population is 35.34. In calculating this percentage, the population figures of Voddars and Lamanis have been excluded, and (1) they have been included among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (2) Nayars have been excluded as they have a percentage of literacy above the State average.

STATEMENT VIII.

Statement showing names of communities and the sub-communities under each of the major communities.

1. Agasa, Madivala, Sakala, Dhobi, Parit, Rajaka.
2. Bedaru, Nayak (Naik), Boya, Vedan, Bendar, Berad, Valmiki, Talwar, Naickmakkalu, Naikwadi, Palayagar.
3. Gangakula, Besta, Ambiga, Thoreya, Bhoi, Kabbaligar, Siviyar, Kharvi, Kabbera, Kabbili, Bundabestha, Meengar, Mogaveera, Galada Konkani, Parivar, Bhisti, Pakali, Gangavar, Kahar.
4. Ganiga, Teli, Vanian, Gandla.
5. Idiga, Halepaik, Billava, Malayali-Billavas of South Kanara, Eadiga Goundla, Kalal, Eliga, Deevars.
6. Kumbara, Kummara, Kumbhar, Kulala, Gatti, Moolya.
7. Kuruba, Kurumban, Dhangar, Kurab, Gorava, Kurumba, Kuruma, Koleri, Kolari, Muniyani, Hegde of Coorg and South Kanara, Kudubi, Halumatha.
8. Meda, Gauriga, Burud, Medari, Earakala, Kaikadi, Medara, Medarlu, Mahendra, Pamlor, Myadara.
9. Nayinda, Hajam, Bandari, Ambattan, Mangala, Nhavi, Nadig, Kelasi, Parel-Madivala, Nayidaru, Napitha, Navaliga.
10. Thigala, Dharmaraja Kapu, Vannikula, Palli, Yerukala Mali, Phulmal Phulari, Hoogar, Bukkitgar, Gaur, Thamboli, Thammali.
11. Uppara, Uppiliyan, Sagar, Beldar Gavandi, Goundi.
12. Vokkaliga, Hallikar, Kunchatiga, Gowda, Kapu, Kamma, Velama Reddy, Halakkivokkal, Munnur-Kapu, Tulleru.
13. Yadava, Golla, Adavi Golla, Gowli, Yadav, Gavli, Asthan Golla, Gavaliga, Kannadiar.

STATEMENT IX.

Devadiga, Moili, Kottari Budududuke, Budududukala, Bhatraju, Gondaliga, Gondali, Gangethinavaru, Jogi, Jogar, Kaniyar, Manigar, Dasari, Pandara, Patkar, Byragi, Dombara, Dommara, Dombari, Garudi, Garudiga, Modikar, Jatti, Katabu, Kolhati, Kolhatgi, Rachevar, Veeramusti, Kalawantula, Koteyar, Sheregar, Male, Vajantri, Balasanthosi, Natuva, Devadasi, Devli, Bandi, Padiyar, Siddis of North Kanara.

APPENDIX.

Population :

The estimated population of the State and the population of each community as in 1960 has been worked out on the basis of the figures given by the Superintendent of Census for 1951. In 1941 due to exigencies of the war, most of the States and Provinces did not tabulate the population figures according to communities. In 1951, the Government of India decided against undertaking caste tabulation altogether. The Census Superintendent has worked out and presented the Caste-wise figures based on the Census Report of earlier ones. The estimates have been worked out on the basis of the 1941 actuals in the case of Old Mysore and Bombay, 1931 actuals in the case of Hyderabad-Karnatak area and on the basis of 1911 actuals in the case of Coorg and Madras areas.

As figures for certain castes were not available in 1931 Census in the case of Hyderabad area, 1901 figures have been taken as the basis in working out estimates for such castes. It has been presumed that the ratio of caste population to the total population has remained the same for Districts also. In preparing the estimates, it has been assumed that the given caste bears the same proportion to the total population of the District in 1951 as it did in the Census for which the caste figures are available. Thus, for example, it has been assumed for the purpose of formulating the 1951 Census estimates, that the Berads who constituted 2.1 per cent of the Bijapur District population in 1941 account for the same percentage of the District population in 1951 also.

The estimates have been worked out initially for each District in the case of integrated acres and for the whole State in the case of old Mysore. The estimates given are only in respect of castes for which figures are available.

Literacy :

In the 1941 Census, the literacy figures for the several communities in Old Mysore alone are available. In the 1951 Census, the percentage of literacy among the various communities in the State are not available, but only the State percentage of literacy is available. The Committee has taken the literacy figures of Mysore for 1941 and has assumed that the percentage of literacy of the communities in the State has advanced in the same ratio as the State literacy, *i.e.*, from 13 per cent in 1941 to 20.6 per cent in 1951. This shows that the percentage of literacy of the various communities in Mysore in [illegible] has increased by 58.4 per cent from 13 per cent in 1941 to 20.6 per cent [illegible]1. On this basis the estimated percentage of literacy of these communities [illegible] 1951 has been worked out.

Representation in Government Service :

The figures adopted by the Committee are based on those supplied by the State Statistician. The State Statistician has explained that the figures are not complete as many officials have not furnished the details called for. However, the statistics furnished by the State Statistician in regard to employment in Government Service may be assumed to be approximately correct. The total number of posts in the State of Class I, II and III has been taken as 1,12,000 in round figures excluding Class IV posts. The castes as mentioned by the Government servants are also too many. They have been grouped under the three categories, Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes as listed by Government and the remaining castes have been grouped " under other communities and castes ". Some employees have not mentioned their castes at all.

Lamanis and Voddars :

Lamanis and Voddars are at present included among Scheduled Castes in old Mysore. In other integrated areas, they are considered as Backward Classes. The Committee considers that they should be included either among Scheduled Castes or among Scheduled Tribes. Hence, their population figures have been added on to the population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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Backward Classes Committee.

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